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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

There Have Been About as Many Women Married and as Many "Teas" As At "Bargain-Counter" Crushes.

PART TWO.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

AMERICAN GIRL'S SPEEDY TRIUMPH.

Miss Harman's Social Success Largely Due to Her Clever Chaperon.

WHO IS LADY MONCRIEFFE.

One of England's Richest Bachelors Already Paying Court to Her—Lady Mary's Gossip.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—When an American girl comes out here, her progress depends a great deal on the sort of chaperon she has. It has been strikingly illustrated by the success achieved by Miss Harman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archer Harman, the latest of Columbia's debutantes to appear in London. She has a pretty face and is, of course, reputed to be a great heiress. These things alone would ultimately carry her far, but she would not have come to the front anything like so fast had she not been chaperoned by Lady Moncrieffe, one of the cleverest and most popular of English hostesses, who thoroughly understands the social game from top to bottom and never plays a wrong card.

Lady Moncrieffe gave a ball in Miss Harman's honor the other night. Among the guests were the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Ellen Wellesley, Lady Crewe, Georgina Countess of Dudley, the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscountess Blandford and a lot of other exalted socials. There was a great show of diamonds and other gems and gorgeous apparel. Miss Harman scored distinctly by virtue of the striking contrast she presented to such a general display of costly magnificence. She was simply dressed in a princess gown of soft satin, her only jewel being a single emerald pendant on a platinum chain. There was nothing suggestive of a big bank account about her. I commented her example to other American girls who aspire to shine socially here. The dollars are always taken for granted.

MARQUIS PAYS HER COURT.

The Marquis of Anglesey has been paying Miss Harman a great deal of attention and danced no less than five times with her at Lady Lichfield's ball last week. Lady Moncrieffe might have objected had it been anybody else. But the marquis is quite the greatest part in England having an income of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. So desirable a match is he that were he to wait a few years longer he would be a good time as has fallen to the lot of Princess Maud, who now shares the throne of Norway with King Haakon. The royal establishment at Christiania is entirely free from the ordinary entourage of a court. Lords and ladies-in-waiting, chamberlains, masters of ceremonies, mistress of the robes, equerries and all the rest of the official impediments to enjoying life in a rational fashion are conspicuous by their absence. Norway got rid of its nobility, lock, stock and barrel, nearly a century ago. The aristocracy is absolutely non-existent. The royal couple can spend their time pretty much as they please, just like other folk, and they greatly enjoy doing it—especially the queen.

A ROYAL COMPARISON.

As queen of Spain Princess Ena, I imagine, would have half as good a time as has fallen to the lot of Princess Maud, who now shares the throne of Norway with King Haakon. The royal establishment at Christiania is entirely free from the ordinary entourage of a court. Lords and ladies-in-waiting, chamberlains, masters of ceremonies, mistress of the robes, equerries and all the rest of the official impediments to enjoying life in a rational fashion are conspicuous by their absence. Norway got rid of its nobility, lock, stock and barrel, nearly a century ago. The aristocracy is absolutely non-existent. The royal couple can spend their time pretty much as they please, just like other folk, and they greatly enjoy doing it—especially the queen.

WHY DID SHE DO IT?

Why did Princess Ena of Battenberg's future queen eat so many oranges when she was a young girl? was a question asked by everyone who happened to have the privilege of sitting to table with her serene highness. Some said it was as a compliment to Spain, the land of oranges. Others said it was because she had been told it was the effect that oranges if eaten in sufficient quantity would give the skin the softness of the skin. Every other woman in London from a royal highness to a slavey has gone daft over her looks, and is prepared to do almost anything to improve them. Princess Ena has an unrivaled complexion. It is a mystery. But as I have probably previously pointed out there are always reasons for everything. The good bishop of Bayona, with saintly lips. By the way, when her serene highness was traveling from Biarritz to Paris a friend who journeyed in the same train told me she had six oranges for her lunch. At the end of the meal she turned a smiling face on a wondering waiter and said to him:

"Look here, have you got any more oranges?"

"More your highness," he replied.

"Yes, more," said the princess, nodding and smiling.

"We have another dozen," he acknowledged, when he had recovered himself, "but that's all we've got."

"Now, then," said the future queen, "you just keep them for me, as I shall want them for my tea," and the voracious lady phrased her sentence by giving the servant a grateful nod.

Covent Garden fruit market cannot just now supply the two most fashionable districts in London—Mayfair and Belgrave—with sufficient oranges to meet the demand owing to the reputation they have acquired of producing a brilliant complexion.

SUDDEN CONVERSION.

Princess Ena's sudden conversion to Roman Catholicism, to qualify her to marry King Alfonso, has naturally caused a stir among those people who are so unfashionable as to take their religion seriously. The good bishop of London has published a letter, in which he hints somewhat mysteriously that a "respectable protest" has been made on the subject. The inference which most people draw from this is that a remonstrance has been addressed to the king, the hereditary "defender of the faith"—a protest, in other words, of course, the Protestant faith. But as a matter of fact his majesty has no authority over Princess Ena, either as regards her choice of a husband or of a religion. The daughter and sons of Princess Beatrice do not come under the jurisdiction of the English royal marriage act, and



SOME OF THE NEW AND RESOLUTE LABOR LEADERS OF THE RECENTLY REORGANIZED ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

British Labor and Capital on Verge of War

Fierce Battle is Surely Coming Between the Forces of Labor and the Great Vested Interests of John Bull—Parliament the Battle-Ground—Monopoly and Private Ownership to Both Be Attacked.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Labor has thrown down the gauntlet to capital in England. Political leaders who are anything but alarmists admit that a fierce struggle is about to be inaugurated in the house of commons—a fight of vested interests and private ownership of every description against communism and public control.

On the one side are the great landed monopolies, holding between them literally millions of acres of English soil; the great railway systems, controlling millions of dollars, and ramifying through every section of the country; the owners of the coal mines, the canals, water and gas companies—in fact, every source of wealth in the hands of private individuals. As England is one of the richest countries in the world, practically untold wealth will exert its utmost power to preserve its existence.

On the other side are the forces of labor, lined up and generated as they never have been before, perhaps, in the history of the world. Backed by millions of the working classes, representing the trades unions throughout the country, and led by skilled parliamentarians, controlling, at the same time, sufficient monetary power to enable them to fight with the means of the great "want"—such as would be their fate in strikes and "lockouts"—the forces of labor are not to be ignored.

* VIEWS OF LEADERS.

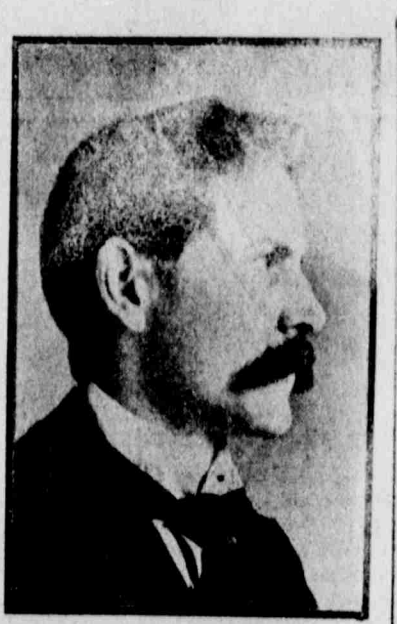
In order to give an authoritative forecast of the labor program for the next parliament the writer recently obtained the views of the most prominent leaders. Philip Snowden—the "Robespierre of the Labor Revolution," as some have called him—J. Ramsay MacDonald, organizer of the forces of labor, and others.

The life stories of most of these men read like pages from a sensational romance. Of the 50 representatives of labor who will sit in the new parliament, all but half a dozen were hounded and hard-stomped sons of toil. Bricklayer, stonemason, coal miner, stocker, factory hand, printer, newsboy, engine driver, dock laborer, these are the various callings from which they have risen by a combination of physical fitness, endurance and brain power, an independent labor party, separate and distinct from any merely political organization. The immediate object of the labor party is to create a driving force in politics, which will overcome the inertia of politicians in regard to social reforms, and give the nation a strong, true lead on the path that makes for national righteousness.

KEIR HARDIE'S PLATFORM.

Such is Keir Hardie's platform; and that is not altogether chimerical as attested by the fact that his Independent Labor party has over 100 branches and numbers among its workers thousands of members. The declared object of this organization is to form an industrial commonwealth founded on the socialization of land and capital.

The great central organizing force of the whole movement—the labor representation committee—has a



J. RAMSEY MACDONALD, Secretary of the Labor Committee and Chief Organizer of the Labor Party.

ed as one of its main objects "the obtaining for the workers the full results of their labor by the overthrow of the present competitive system of capitalism, and the institution of a system of public ownership of all the means of production, distribution and exchange." This resolution was adopted at the last conference of the labor representation committee just before the general election, which has returned so many members to parliament.

As the labor representation committee is the practical central governing body—the general staff, as it were, of the whole labor party—its history could not be omitted even from a brief sketch of this wonderful organization which has astonished not only England, but practically the whole world by its sudden leap into prominence.

The prime movers in the labor representation committee are A. Henderson, its chairman, and J. Ramsay MacDonald. The "L. R. C." as it has been nicknamed, is composed of members from trades unions, trades councils, Socialist societies and co-operative societies. It was brought into existence for the express purpose of electing Labor members to parliament. It has not only elected many members, but it guarantees each member \$1,000 a year while in parliament. Otherwise, many of the members could not retain their seats, being mostly men drawn from the laboring classes.

STRONGEST LABOR UNION.

The "L. R. C." is today the strongest labor union in the world. It represents numerically over 1,000,000 actual members and its financial status—built up as it is by contributions from various societies and individuals—at present enables it to control directly not less than \$500,000 a year, which, when added to the \$1,000,000 a year which all "won out" will doubtless be greatly augmented.

Every candidate supported by the "L. R. C." goes in under a written agreement to work with a distinct group in parliament, and not to own fealty to any section of political opinion other than that of labor. Though the Independent Labor party, and other organizations which have sent men to parliament recently are supposed not to be under the "L. R. C." it is tacitly admitted that this powerful committee will, through its strong group in the house, dictate the labor policy.

All other labor members—whether belonging to the "L. R. C." or not—will join forces with that organization in all critical issues, and throw in their lot with any party—whether Irish, Liberal or even Conservative—which seems best to foster the interests of labor. It is generally believed, however, that the Liberals and Labor members will work well together, chiefly because, in order to get into parliament, the Liberals have com-

mitted themselves indefinitely to so many of the reforms which the Labor party are upholding.

HAS FORMULATED POLICY.

The labor representation committee has already formulated its policy and begun work, and when parliament convenes it will come out strongly for the following program: Taxation of land values; government to provide work for the unemployed; improvement of housing conditions of the working classes; extension of municipal trading for fire insurance, the coal supply, the milk trade, and even to the making of bread; arbitration of trades disputes; compensation of workmen injured by accident; establishment of pensions for aged workmen who have passed the 60-year limit; the right of all adults to vote, whether men or women; abolition of child labor and "sweating" in factories; insistence on an eight-hour day throughout England; and generally the stoppage of the oppressions of capitalism.

Ramsay MacDonald, when interviewed, called attention to the fact that, while England is probably the richest country in the world today, the condition of its laboring and working classes is growing worse instead of better, and that material progress has not brought any relief to the poor, only adding to the wealth of the few. "The holding of immense tracts of land in England by a few landholders," he said, "is to be broken up both by purchase, as in Ireland, and by making these very rich persons pay such heavy taxes that they cannot afford to keep millions of acres of land out of use, as at present. Hundreds of thousands of acres, both in the country and in city suburbs, are in the hands of land speculators, who are holding it until improvements, made by the people themselves, shall bring their vacant lands into demand, and then the wealthy will reap their harvest."

WILL TAX VACANT LAND.

"The labor representation committee proposes to make taxes on vacant land so heavy that holders will have to let it go for improvements. The reduction of the cost of land to persons who wish to buy—owing to so much more land being brought into the market—will open up the building trade once more and afford thousands of holders work. Up to this time many of the unemployed have been out of work owing to there being no land for would-be builders to put up houses on."

The nationalization of the railways and other sources of industry will, of course, be accomplished by regular purchase from present owners, in the same manner as the private water companies were recently bought out by the Metropolitan water board of London. The same principles will apply to coal mines, milk, and other forms of trading which various private industries now control.

"Bills for all these objects will be introduced into parliament, and if the Liberal party does not support these measures the labor organizations will withdraw their support from the Liberals and force them out of parliament."

Macdonald, leader of the "L. R. C." and chief organizer of the entire labor movement, has been a member of parliament since 1891. He came to London from Lonsmouth, Scotland, where he was born in 1866. He first became interested in social problems by reading Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," and began to take an interest in social matters at Bristol, when about 20 years old. He came to London at the age of 21 and began life addressing envelopes at the rate of about 25 cents a thousand. He managed to obtain the position of clerk in a small office at a bare living wage, but, being a very hard worker, he attended night classes at Birkbeck college. His incessant toil brought on a serious breakdown, and for some months he was a physical wreck.

ENTRANCE INTO POLITICS.

After the recovery of his health he became secretary to Thomas Lough, who entered parliament for a London borough. This was Macdonald's first entrance into political life. He remained with Mr. Lough up to the end of 1891 and at the same time joined several Socialist societies. Among other institutions he became a member of the Women's Industrial Council, where he

met Miss Margaret Gladstone, its foreign secretary, whom he married in 1896.

He acquired a wonderful knowledge of parliamentary procedure, and it is this intimate acquaintance which has made him so invaluable an organizer to the "L. R. C." In 1901, when that body grew out of the Trades Union congress, Macdonald became its secretary. Macdonald has done much to improve labor, and has initiated his various organizations, with parties abroad. Within the next year or two special embassies will be sent out from the "L. R. C." to study trade conditions all over the world and to profit by improved conditions in other lands. It is conceded on all sides that to Macdonald is mainly due the success of the present movement. His book, "Socialist and Society," has had a large demand during the late election.

Usually when people speak of "labor candidates" there is a mental association between them and red-whiskered Anarchists with dynamite bombs sticking out of their pockets. As a matter of fact, most of the labor members recently elected are anything but uncouth in appearance. Philip Snowden, M. P. for Blackburn, looks like an intellectual American lawyer, dresses well and is a splendid orator. Snowden began life in the civil service. He has been an active labor leader for more than 13 years.

HIS IS MOST ROMANTIC.

Of men whose rise from the ranks of labor has been most romantic, probably John Macpherson, M. P. for Preston, takes the lead. He began life as a cabin boy; at 18 he became a steel smelter, and at 21 founded the Steel Smelters' society, which came into existence against capital, sent him to Oxford to take special courses of study in political economy and kindred sciences; and he graduated from Ruskin college. This college, by the way, is a sort of training school for future Labor M. P.'s. It is incorporated by the board of trade and is managed by representatives of the Society of Engineers and the London Trades Council. It has already turned out 232 students who took active part in the speechmaking during the recent labor campaign, and were a credit to their university.

Persons who imagine that labor has approached the battle against capital with crude methods of warfare will be very much mistaken. In its captains skillful strategists and leaders of men have been chosen and all the present phalanx of fighters are using the most up-to-date methods of social warfare. Astonishment has been manifested at the wonderful achievements of the Labor party, but when it is said that work of preparation and education has been going on for the past quarter of a century, and particularly within the last five years, surprise need not be expressed.

"COME INTO HIS OWN."

Will Thorne is another remarkable character who has "come into his own" from direct poverty. He became a toiler at seven years old, at Birmingham, in a brick field. He helped to support a mother and three orphan brothers, his father having died when the boy was nine. He entered a steel mill, then a coke plant, then as a builder's laborer, working the brick fields in summer and the gas works in winter. He was always a discontented, and, from taking part in various strikes, which at first failed, lost employment. He finally secured a job in a gas works, one of the poorest districts, and succeeded in organizing the gasworkers of that section—the most unskilled of London's laborers. Their first meetings were held in open lots near the gas works. He formed these men into a union, and they fought a strike for an eight-hour day and won.

Thorne's labor union was organized on purely Socialist lines, their stated object being "to fight capital, to promote political action, and to encourage collective ownership."

The same life history attaches to many of the other labor representatives who will take their seats as M. P.'s in the next parliament—all, or nearly all, risen from the lowest ranks of the social ladder. F. W. Jowett, prominent in the "L. R. C." was a mill hand; John Ward started as a dock laborer; Clynes as a factory boy; A. H. Gill sold newspapers; G. E. Roberts

REVOLUTIONIST IS AN ARISTOCRAT

Startling Details of Secret Movement Against the Great White Czar.

LEADER MASKS AS "MAXIME."

Has Passed Unscathed Through 290 Encounters With the Imperial Troops—His Charmed Life.

Special Correspondence.

S. T. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—I has repeatedly been said that the present revolution in Russia is unique inasmuch as it is a popular rising without leaders. Month after month the outside world has read of revolutionary risings, barricades, battles, sieges and bloodshed without learning anything of those directing these seditious movements. The working classes have risen in the town and the peasants in the rural districts as if impelled by some mysterious invisible influence. They have fought against the trained soldiers of the czar as though led by some invisible general. Simultaneous risings have taken place in different parts of the empire as though organized by some skilful hand. Nevertheless since the disappearance of Gapon, who fled from Russia after the events of Bloody Sunday, in January, 1905, the revolutionary movement has apparently been without a leader.

All the details of enterprising news paper correspondents assembled in St. Petersburg and other Russian centers of population to report the progress of the revolutionary movement have been unable to inform the reading public of other countries what men are directing the Russian rebellion. The Russian government itself was long ignorant of the existence of the movement, but it has now discovered the identity of the revolutionary leader, I am betraying no confidences by communicating the following particulars of this striking and fascinating personality.

MASQUERADES AS MAXIME.

The leader of the revolution in Russia goes by the name of Maxime. It is an assumed name, but he desires to be known thereby. I will continue to designate him in this article. Maxime is the mysterious invisible force responsible for the organization of the Russian revolution. He is a man of most superhuman energy and incredible organizing skill, has produced the popular outbreaks in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and other cities, and the czar's dominions. He organized and led the rebellion in Riga and the peasant rising in the Baltic provinces, in the course of which a series of crucial military encounters took place. He organized and led the revolution in the town of Kharkoff, where the imperial troops were also defeated and a communist republic proclaimed. He organized the rebellion in Warsaw and a series of other revolutionary risings in other parts of Russian Poland. All the revolutionary risings in different parts of Russia which seemed to be spontaneous and unorganized movements were in reality the work of this wonderful leader of men.

EVERYWHERE AT SAME TIME.

Maxime contrives to convey the impression of being everywhere at the same time. Scarcely had he led the revolutionary rising in Kharkoff when he appeared 20 miles away at Riga to repeat his achievements. The rising in Riga was scarcely over when he appeared at Moscow. Maxime is not only an organizer, but a valiant fighter. He has not only elaborated the revolutionary plan of campaign, but he has always fought at the head of his followers in the front rank and in the most exposed places of danger. Since the outbreak of revolutionary troubles which occurred almost immediately after the conclusion of peace with Japan, Maxime has taken part in more than 290 engagements with imperial troops, and in spite of his desperate bravery and reckless behavior under fire he has emerged from all these battles with not a scratch. This immunity from harm has given him a fresh hold on the superstitious Russian population, which has come to believe that he bears a charmed life and enjoys the especial protection of Divine providence.

Maxime, the leader of the revolutionary masses, is an aristocrat by birth, breeding, education and inclination. The bluest of blue blood flows in his veins, and his aristocratic origin reveals itself in the delicate refinement of his personal tastes. His ancestors were originally a family of the French nobility. One of them left France and settled in Russia under the protection of Peter the Great, and received in Russia the same rank and nobility as he had enjoyed in France. Since then the family has resided in Russia, and many of its members have held high positions in the Russian army and state service. Maxime's father was a nobleman of wide culture and liberal views. He owned extensive estates in the Baltic provinces as well as in the central, southern and southwestern provinces of Russia. Maxime's father was a distinguished member of the Russian diplomatic service, and in the discharge of his duties he resided for a number of years in other European countries.

REARED IN LUXURY.

At the time of Maxime's birth his father was still at the zenith of his wealth and power. Maxime was reared in sumptuous luxury. He was taught all that money and the best of European tutors could give him. As a boy he learned to speak with great fluency English, French and German, in addition to his mother tongue. Apart from these foreign languages and dialects spoken in the various parts of Russia in which his father's estates were situated, thus he commands with

(Continued on page 14)